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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/504,813	02/16/2000	Shuji Goto	09792909-4468	6161
26263	7590	01/07/2011	EXAMINER	
SNR DENTON US LLP P.O. BOX 061080 CHICAGO, IL 60606-1080			CREPEAU, JONATHAN	
ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	1725		
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/504,813	Applicant(s) GOTO ET AL.
	Examiner Jonathan Crepeau	Art Unit 1725

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 November 2010.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 7,10,13 and 17 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 7,10,13 and 17 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/96/06)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

5) Notices of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on November 2, 2010 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

3. Claims 7, 10, 13, and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. Claims 7 and 17 have been amended to recite that "the positive electrode has a density of 3.6 g/cm³ and the negative electrode has a density of 1.6 g/cm³." However, pages 15-17 of the instant specification disclose that is it the positive and negative electrode active

materials that have these respective densities, not the electrodes per se. Accordingly, the claim language is considered to constitute new matter into the application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. Claims 7, 10, 13 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Narang et al (U.S. Patent 6,168,885) in view of Schneider et al (U.S. Patent 6,180,281) in view of Gozdz et al (U.S. Patent 5,840,087) in view of Kumeuchi et al (U.S. Patent 6,156,080) in view of EP 860887 in view of JP 6-076823.

Regarding claims 7 and 17, In Figure 1 and in column 11, lines 4-12, Narang et al. generally teach a process for making a battery comprising the steps of coating a negative electrode with electrolyte (26), coating a positive electrode with electrolyte (36), and laminating the two electrode/electrolyte sheets together under heat (42) so as to form a single, continuous electrolyte. The electrolyte layers contain a matrix polymer, plasticizer (solvent), and a lithium salt, and are gelled (see column 11, lines 7 and 8). The plasticizer may comprise ethylene carbonate (EC) and dimethylcarbonate (DMC) (see column 10, lines 34-55) and the salt may comprise LiPF₆, LiBF₄, and LiAsF₆, among others (see col. 10, line 23). The matrix polymer may comprise polyvinylidene fluoride (see col. 10, line 34).

Narang et al. do not expressly teach that the electrode/electrolyte sheets are wound, inserted, and sealed into a film pack prior to heat-treatment, or that the electrolyte layers are formed into a “seamless” layer, as recited in claims 7 and 17. The reference further does not

expressly teach that both sides of each electrode are coated with electrolyte (claims 7 and 17), or the duration of the lamination (claim 10).

The patent of Schneider et al. is generally directed to composite separator and electrode structures comprising seamless interfaces between the separator and electrodes (see abstract).

It is submitted that the artisan would be motivated by the disclosure of Schneider et al. to form the electrolyte layers of Narang et al. into a “seamless” layer. In column 6, line 30 et seq., Schneider et al. teach that “the interfaces between the advancing polymer boundaries having merged to lose completely any independent identity. The resulting structure is very pliant, translucent, and smooth, but extraordinarily strong, as shown in the Examples.” The reference further teaches in column 2, line 65 et seq. that “the resultant composite allows ions to freely migrate from the electrode domain through the separator domain during successive charging and discharging of the battery.” Accordingly, these teachings of Schneider et al. would motivate the artisan to form a “seamless” interface between the electrolyte layers of Narang et al. In addition, the patent of Gozdz et al. is taken as further evidence of electrolyte layers being laminated together to form a continuous seamless layer (see col. 6, line 43 of Gozdz).

The patent of Kumeuchi et al. is directed to methods of making electrode assemblies. In claim 47, the reference teaches a process comprising the steps of winding an electrode assembly, inserting the assembly into a bag (film pack), sealing the bag, and simultaneously heating and compressing the wound electrode assembly.

Therefore, the invention as a whole would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made because the artisan would be motivated to use the

process of Kumeuchi et al. to manufacture the battery of Narang et al., thereby resulting in the process of claims 7 and 17. In the abstract, Kumeuchi et al. teach the following:

trode sheet deposition. In accordance with the above-mentioned method, it is possible to increase a cell capacity per a unit volume in a prismatic cell, because the electrode sheet can be wound further half turn or a plurality of times. In addition, it is also possible to increase an efficiency in a charging and discharging cycle, because a gap between the electrodes and the insulating sheet is made smaller, and a space in a center of the wound electrode sheet deposition is also made smaller, ensuring uniform reaction in the electrode.

Accordingly, the artisan would be motivated by this disclosure to wind and heat the electrode assembly of Narang et al. according the process of Kumeuchi, thereby rendering the claimed process steps obvious (i.e., winding, then inserting and sealing, then heat-treating). It is further noted that Kumeuchi et al. teach a heating time of 30 minutes or less in claim 34 of the reference. Such disclosure renders obvious the claimed time of 10 minutes.

Regarding the limitation in claims 7 and 17 that both sides of both electrodes are coated with electrolyte, the artisan would be sufficiently motivated to perform this step with the electrodes of Narang et al. Narang et al. teach at column 11, line 9 that “as many layers as necessary can be laminated together to provide the desired capacity of the final electrochemical cell.” This disclosure clearly indicates that both sides of each electrode may be coated (to result in, for example, a stacked cell configuration). Furthermore, as noted above, the artisan would be sufficiently motivated to use a spirally-wound configuration with the electrodes of Narang et al. In order to achieve such a configuration, the artisan would understand that an electrically insulating material would have to present on both sides of each electrode in order to prevent a

short circuit. In view of Narang's teaching of multi-layer cells above, the coating of electrically insulating, ion-conductive electrolyte material on both sides of each electrode would be an obvious way of eliminating such a short circuit. Accordingly, this limitation would also be rendered obvious to the skilled artisan.

Narang et al. further do not teach that the gelled electrolyte comprises polyhexafluoropropylene in addition to polyvinylidene fluoride, as recited in claims 7 and 17, and that such matrix polymer has an ion conductivity higher than 1 mS/cm at room temperatures.

The Gozdz et al. reference, in Example 1, teaches a copolymer of vinylidene fluoride and hexafluoropropylene to make the separator/electrolyte coating solution.

Therefore, it is submitted that the limitation in claims 7 and 17 that the matrix polymer comprises polyhexafluoropropylene and polyvinylidene fluoride would be rendered obvious by this disclosure. All the claimed elements were known in the prior art and one skilled in the art could have combined the elements as claimed by known methods with no change in their respective functions and the combination would have yielded predictable results to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention. Accordingly, it would have been obvious to use the polyhexafluoropropylene and polyvinylidene fluoride matrix polymer of Gozdz et al. in the gel electrolyte of Narang et al. It is further noted that this composition is suitable for subsequent laminating and integrating, as required by Narang et al. In addition, regarding the limitation directed to ion conductivity, it is submitted that the matrix composition of Gozdz et al. would inherently have an ion conductivity higher than 1 mS/cm at room temperature.

Narang et al. further teach that the positive electrode comprises lithium cobalt oxide and the negative electrode comprises a carbonaceous material (see columns 11 and 12), but the reference does not teach that the positive electrode has a density of 3.6 g/cm³ and the negative electrode has a density of 1.6 g/cm³ as also recited in claims 7 and 17.

In [0009]-[0010] and claim 1 of the machine translation, JP '823 teaches a positive electrode having a lithium cobalt oxide filling density of 2.5-4.5 g/cc.

Therefore, it is submitted that the artisan would be motivated to use this range of filling density for the lithium cobalt oxide of Narang et al., thereby rendering the claimed value of 3.6 g/cc obvious. In [0008], JP '823 teaches the active material density is not practical below 2.0 g/cc, and above 5.0 g/cc, the rate of high rate discharge deteriorates. Accordingly, the artisan would be motivated use a range of filling density for the lithium cobalt oxide of Narang et al. of 2.5-4.5 g/cc, thereby rendering the claimed value obvious.

EP '887 is directed to a lithium ion battery comprising a carbonaceous negative electrode. On page 3, lines 11-21, it is disclosed that a preferred filling density of the active material is 1.2-2.0 g/cc.

Therefore, it is submitted that the artisan would be motivated to use this range of filling density for the carbon anode material of Narang et al., thereby rendering the claimed value of 1.6 g/cc obvious. In the cited passage, EP '887 teaches that when the filling density is too small, the volume resistivity increases, and when the filling density is too high, high rate characteristics deteriorate. Accordingly, the artisan would be motivated use a range of filling density for the

carbon anode material of Narang et al. of 1.2-2.0 g/cc, thereby rendering the claimed value obvious.

Conclusion

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jonathan Crepeau whose telephone number is (571) 272-1299. The examiner can normally be reached Monday-Friday from 9:30 AM - 6:00 PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Basia Ridley, can be reached at (571) 272-1453. The phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 272-1700. Documents may be faxed to the central fax server at (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Jonathan Crepeau/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1725
January 6, 2011